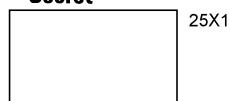
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*MOROCCO: The alleged ringleaders of the coup attempt were executed yesterday, and the country remains calm.

The US ambassador reports that the overthrow attempt has been repressed with great severity and that the mopping up action is likely to take some time. The reserves have been called up for 30 days, and the port of Casablanca has been placed under military control. Nevertheless, the King seems confident of his position, and has not proclaimed martial law. Although he transferred all civil and military power to Major General Mohamed Oufkir on Saturday, Hassan is probably not the general's "prisoner."

The ambassador believes that the King is now more dependent than ever upon the army. He is in a position, however, to tighten his hold on the country and, if he chooses, to suspend political activity again. Moreover, he has demonstrated anew that he has baraka (luck), an important consideration for leadership in the Arab world.

Hassan is publicly creating the impression of foreign Arab involvement. This is probably an effort to divert attention from the fact that the plotters moved primarily because of discontent with the situation in Morocco. He also was quick to cast heavy responsibility for the coup attempt on the Moroccan opposition, blaming them for spreading confusion and doubt by negative propaganda. Although the opposition is culpable in this respect, it is not to be blamed for the weaknesses of the Moroccan establishment.

Apparently in an attempt to be a honest broker, Egyptian President Sadat has sent envoys with messages to both Hassan and to Tripoli, where the Libyan

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press is still urging support for the Moroccan "revolutionaries." Other high-level visitors include Jordan's King Husayn with several aides, Algerian Minister of State Cherif Belkacem, and Tunisian President Bourguiba's son, who was one of the guests at the ill-starred birthday celebration.

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^{*}Because of the shortage of time for preparation of this item, the analytic interpretation presented here has been produced by the Central Intelligence Agency without the participation of the Defense Intelligence Agency, Department of Defense.

BURMA: Despite the recent announcement of structural changes and a theoretically broadened leadership, Ne Win's military government will remain essentially the same.

Burma's only recognized political party, the Burma Socialist Program Party (BSPP), completed its first congress on 11 July. It went through the motions of transforming itself from a "cadre" party to a "mass" organization and established the apparatus through which the party is eventually to assume political control of the country. reins of government, however, remain in the hands of General Ne Win, who was unanimously chosen party chairman, and members of the ruling Revolutionary Council who have been elected to key party posts.

The congress approved cosmetic changes that are designed to imply an increased civilian role. Four civilians were added to the Revolutionary Council, and a 30-member civilian consultative body was established to "advise" the Council. Only one civilian, however, was named to the 15-man executive of the party's newly formed central committee, the group that apparently will be the highest policy-making body in the government.

The exercise was designed ostensibly to carry out Ne Win's frequently reiterated promise over the past nine years to "return power to the people." The result is the further development of an authoritarian political party that perpetuates the present military leadership. The populace has remained largely disinterested and in any event would have been unable to bring leverage to bear on the pro-

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